



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

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N. LAZARUS
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25 Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

No. 19,425

號五廿百四千九萬一第

日廿月七年申庚

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st 1920

四拜禮

號二月九年九國民華中

Price \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATIONS

JUST LANDED

SULLIVAN, POWELL & CO. LTD.

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SUB ROSA No. 2

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A large consignment of RILEY'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12, 16, and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportsman's favorite powder—E. C. and SMOKELESS POLYAMORPH.

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FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MONTAGNE HILL ROAD.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

Week Days	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes	
8.00 " " 8.30 " " 10 " "	
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "	
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15 " "	
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 10 " "	
2.30 " " 3.00 " " 15 " "	
3.00 " " 3.10 " " 10 " "	

Night Cars

8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. 9.20 p.m.	
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes	
11.45 p.m.	

Extra Car—12 midnight

Sundays	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. every 15 minutes	
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "	
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "	
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "	
1.00 p.m. " 3.30 " " 10 " "	
3.30 " " 3.00 " " 10 " "	
6.00 " " 6.30 " " 15 " "	
6.30 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "	

Night Cars

As on Week Days

SPECIAL CARS

by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.
Reason and prompt tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-table, but not for special cars, for which application to the Company's Office. No Green tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes, or by Cheque or Comptroller's Order, representing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE

On and after THURSDAY, APRIL 23rd 1920, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Through
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
CANTON (at the Pier) dep.	7.00	7.10	7.20	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30
Sham Shui dep.	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35
Pharmaceutical dep.	7.10	7.20	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40
Pharmaceutical dep.	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45
Pharmaceutical dep.	7.20	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50
Pharmaceutical dep.	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55
Pharmaceutical dep.	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00
Pharmaceutical dep.	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05
Pharmaceutical dep.	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10
Pharmaceutical dep.	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15
Pharmaceutical dep.	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20
Pharmaceutical dep.	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25
Pharmaceutical dep.	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30
Pharmaceutical dep.	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35
Pharmaceutical dep.	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40
Pharmaceutical dep.	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45
Pharmaceutical dep.	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50
Pharmaceutical dep.	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55
Pharmaceutical dep.	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00
Pharmaceutical dep.	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05
Pharmaceutical dep.	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10
Pharmaceutical dep.	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15
Pharmaceutical dep.	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20
Pharmaceutical dep.	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25
Pharmaceutical dep.	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30
Pharmaceutical dep.	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35
Pharmaceutical dep.	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40
Pharmaceutical dep.	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45
Pharmaceutical dep.	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50
Pharmaceutical dep.	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55
Pharmaceutical dep.	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00
Pharmaceutical dep.	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05
Pharmaceutical dep.	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10
Pharmaceutical dep.	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15
Pharmaceutical dep.	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20
Pharmaceutical dep.	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25
Pharmaceutical dep.	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30
Pharmaceutical dep.	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35
Pharmaceutical dep.	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40
Pharmaceutical dep.	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45
Pharmaceutical dep.	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50
Pharmaceutical dep.	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55
Pharmaceutical dep.	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00
Pharmaceutical dep.	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05
Pharmaceutical dep.	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10
Pharmaceutical dep.	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15
Pharmaceutical dep.	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20
Pharmaceutical dep.	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25
Pharmaceutical dep.	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30
Pharmaceutical dep.	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35
Pharmaceutical dep.	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40
Pharmaceutical dep.	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45
Pharmaceutical dep.	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50
Pharmaceutical dep.	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55
Pharmaceutical dep.	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00
Pharmaceutical dep.	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05
Pharmaceutical dep.	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10
Pharmaceutical dep.	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15
Pharmaceutical dep.	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20
Pharmaceutical dep.	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25
Pharmaceutical dep.	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30
Pharmaceutical dep.	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35
Pharmaceutical dep.	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40
Pharmaceutical dep.	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45
Pharmaceutical dep.	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50
Pharmaceutical dep.	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55
Pharmaceutical dep.	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00
Pharmaceutical dep.	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05
Pharmaceutical dep.	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10
Pharmaceutical dep.	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15
Pharmaceutical dep.	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20
Pharmaceutical dep.	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25
Pharmaceutical dep.	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30
Pharmaceutical dep.	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35
Pharmaceutical dep.	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40
Pharmaceutical dep.	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45
Pharmaceutical dep.	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50
Pharmaceutical dep.	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55
Pharmaceutical dep.	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00
Pharmaceutical dep.	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05
Pharmaceutical dep.	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10
Pharmaceutical dep.	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15
Pharmaceutical dep.	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20
Pharmaceutical dep.	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25
Pharmaceutical dep.	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30
Pharmaceutical dep.	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25	15.35

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&

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THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

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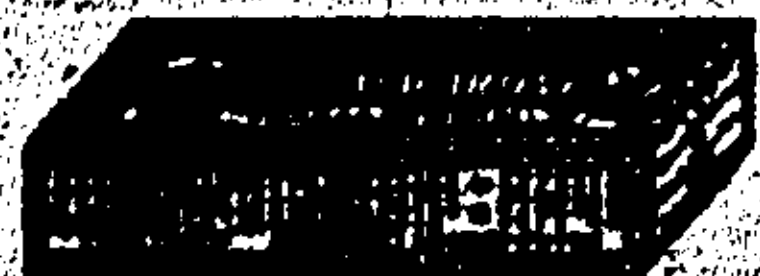
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HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From September 2nd to 8th, 1920.

HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
Date	Time	Date	Time
Thurs. 2nd	11:45 a.m.	Thurs. 2nd	5:41 p.m.
Fri. 3rd	11:45 a.m.	Fri. 3rd	5:44 p.m.
Satur. 4th	11:45 a.m.	Satur. 4th	5:47 p.m.
Sun. 5th	11:45 a.m.	Sun. 5th	5:50 p.m.
Mon. 6th	11:45 a.m.	Mon. 6th	5:53 p.m.
Tues. 7th	11:45 a.m.	Tues. 7th	5:56 p.m.
Wed. 8th	11:45 a.m.	Wed. 8th	5:59 p.m.

THE ELUSIVE BACHELOR

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE IN SHANGHAI

A "Worried Parent" signs his grievances against the elusive bachelor in the correspondence columns of the "Daily News." "I wonder," he writes, "if any other of your readers suffer from the same sort of nuisance as I do. I refer to the philandering of young men with girls of marriageable age. I have a daughter of 20 and in my opinion it is high time she had a definite understanding with one of the many young men who enjoy her company. Everyone sees them regularly about together, and yet when my friends hint that an engagement is about to occur I am not able to assure them it is so. I think that young men are very selfish to take a girl's time and company and then back out or rather fail to rise to the occasion. I have plainly shown the young man in question that I would welcome him as a son-in-law and have even gone the length of discussing my private affairs with him, but all to no avail. Rumour has it that my daughter is so many men that I am getting rather tired of trying to settle her definitely.

The foregoing letter has provoked a correspondence which will not perhaps be without interest in Hongkong.

THE ELUSIVE BACHELOR

A "Seclusive Bachelor" replies:—I have read with considerable amusement the pathetic letter from "Worried Parent." The main point of the letter is a complaint against a species of evasion bearing the name of "elusive bachelor," but what is the complaint? From what one can make out the fond parent has a daughter, 20 years of age, of whom he is so anxious to get rid. To achieve this end she apparently allows her all the liberties of a much older lady and to go out with all and every kind of boy. Under such conditions she will meet with that type of youth who spends his day in thinking of the Carlton or other dancing resorts and scheming a way of meeting his already overwhelming debt balances. Of course, that type of man cannot think of marriage unless he does so when in a comatose, inebriated or mentally deranged condition. "Worried Parent" after a few weeks, during which time his child and the youth have philandered round, then tries to hurry things on by putting the question to said inexperienced little fellow. Of course, the boy is right and becomes elusive, what man would not at the idea of matrimony with such a butterfly or with any other of the present day femininity known under the appellation of "Eastern Girl."

To me, it is amazing the amount of liberty the present young girl is allowed. She mixes with any number of men and dresses herself in transparencies called clothing which can be regarded as anything but modest.

It is to be wondered at that such young ladies find themselves regarded by their youthful and elusive admirers as good dancing partners rather than prospective life partners.

The fault, of course, lies with the worried parents, who have themselves to thank for their own misfortune.

One can see the same young girl of 18 summers with a different man or men almost every evening at different resorts and quite as much at home as any lady possessing, even if not admitting, many more years of life.

There are in this town many serious, sound, manly, sensible men who can and would marry but whom, for Heaven's sake, to? They have the choice of dragging the lady of their selection from a crowd of superficial, precocious, twaddly youngsters, or for the sake of the attraction, staying in to grin and bear them. I contend no real man can do either.

Some of them, and in doing so show their good sense, wait until they go home on leave and find a quieter lady in England, one who possesses conversation, accomplishments, home training and breeding, which he will have difficulty in finding here.

The letter of "Worried Parent," to my mind is so absolutely fatuous that at first one would think it had been put in as a joke. However, the above remarks may serve some good by putting in an eligible bachelor's view of things before both parents and girls, and on the other hand cannot possibly do harm.

THE DISILLUSIONED BACHELOR

Another of the bachelor species—"Disillusioned"—writes:—"Worried Parent's" letter is not a little surprising in that it needed but a few more lines to constitute a postscript of the local bachelor. The parent's standpoint only is given, but it is of interest to learn something of the young lady's feelings in the matter. Is she keen on marrying the "elusive" one, or is the good time she must undoubtedly be having (so many local ladies like a good time) as the hands of opportunity, numerous young men too good to be forfeited.

Having in mind the many local cases of broken engagements in each of which the bachelor was the victim, one cannot wonder at young men becoming (not elusive) but perhaps a little more philosophical in the matter of marriage. Cases are on record of local spinsters engaging themselves to local bachelors for periods of from 12 to 24 months for reasons which have proved to be, in the main, economic. One or two cases in particular of spinsters wearing engagement rings for lengthy periods and only revealing their true characters by breaking faith with their lovers at the eleventh hour should cause all honourable local bachelors definitely to ascertain (if that be possible) the lady's intentions, and whether it is she who will prove the "elusive" before placing a valuable ring upon her one finger.

THE PROSPECTIVE BACHELOR

Then there is "The Prospective Bachelor" who writes:—"I have only just come back from two trips and after six years of pretty strenuous work I, like many others, do not propose to settle down till I have had a holiday. "Worried Parent" forgets that (Continued at foot of next column.)

COAL IN HABAROVSK DISTRICT

IMMENSE DEPOSITS UNCOVERED

Vladivostok, August 11th.—The paper *Foia* states the peasants of the Lermontovskaya Volost in the Habarovsk district have addressed the Government through their representatives M. G. T. Jackov, urging the dispatch of an engineering expert to investigate the locality, as some immense beds of coal are to be found there. An extensive seam of coal is lying quite near the surface and in some places is exposed. This coal field is situated within five years of the station Rongavotvka in the Lermontovskaya Volost.

The peasants of the district are urging the Government to exploit these natural resources and to start operations as soon as possible. The extension of the railway line will not require a big expenditure and for the shafts local timber may be used. If the Government delays too long in taking the necessary steps the peasants threaten to turn the district over to the enterprise of private concerns.

RESTRICTION ON CITY GARDENS

PUBLIC TO SHARE IN PRIVATE OWNED TRACTS

It is very probable, according to the *Tanato*, that owners of large gardens inside the city limits of Tokyo will have to pay a heavy garden tax for areas beyond the official limits for private ownership. This has not been made into a regulation yet but the question is being considered by the Judicial System Investigation Committee.

The members of the committee believe that it is highly undesirable that some of the wealthy men of the city should hold, as they do now, large plots of ground for private gardens when so many people are suffering from the lack of houses. They think that from the standpoint of policy it is advisable that these tracts of land be either thrown open to the public for pleasure grounds, or placed under certain restrictions.

YAP ISLAND CABLE

MEETING AT WASHINGTON TO DISCUSS QUESTION

Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to Washington, has cabled to the Peking Government that the question of the control of the cables between Yap Island and Shanghai, which, before the war, belonged to Germany, will be settled at a conference to be held in Washington on September 15th, between representatives of America, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

Dr. Koo urges the Peking Government to join in the conference and to strive to have the cable internationalized, since it has an important bearing on the communications and commerce of China.

CHINA'S DICTATORS

AN EXTRAORDINARY REPORT

The *Sinchen-pao* (Shanghai) publishes an interesting telegram which has been received from Peking to the effect that the President and the Premier have entered into an agreement with General Tiao Kun and Chang Tso-lin on the following terms:—

1.—All big problems in governmental affairs shall be subject to the consultation and approval of the two Generals.
2.—Tiao and Chang shall be empowered to appoint or dismiss any official in Manchuria, Chihli, Shantung, and Honan without first receiving the consent or approval of the Central Government.
3.—Tiao and Chang shall support Hsu Shi-chang (the President), Chin Yun-peng (the Premier) and the Cabinet called by Chin.

4.—Tiao and Chang shall have the right to warn or punish any official or military leader who shall oppose or act contrary to the wishes of the Central Government.
5.—Tiao and Chang shall be allowed to live and shall not be punished.

PEASANTS ATTACK MILITARY EMBANKMENT

A mob of 800 peasants with farming implements in their hands and rice in their lunch boxes attacked the embankment that formed a swimming place for the use of the armed regiment of the Mishima heavy artillery brigade recently, according to a report in the *Tokyo-Wake Meichi*. The peasants worked with a will and by noon they had destroyed 900 yards of the embankment together with a military field that belonged to the River Preservation Committee. They then ran down and ate their lunch after which they returned to their homes. The reason for this action on their part was caused by this embankment during the recent heavy rains. When the water of the Kano River rose, it was deflected into their fields by this bank which served no better purpose than forming a swimming-hole for the soldiers.

The River Preservation Committee had a ready petitioned the prefectural authorities to remove this obstacle. The prefect, however, himself will now petition the governor of Tagaya by a representative from each of the villages of Nirayama, Kasami and Nakago.

There has been a war on and he is now doing his bit by continuing to provide for his daughter who will no doubt make the announcement he is so anxious to hear as his own appointed time. Hang it all. But the poor girl he is so anxious to get rid of is only 20.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"EURYPYLUS"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after September 1st.
Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice be given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 3rd Sept. 1920, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, August 31st, 1920. [1414]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DILWARA"
Arrived Hongkong on Aug. 31st, 1920.
From BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignee will be sorted out. Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.
This vessel brings on Cargo—
From Persian Gulf ex. s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer.
Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to re-shipment.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on Mondays and Tuesdays.
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, August 31st, 1920. [1410]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "LAKE FIELDING" VOY. 3-HOME

FROM CALCUTTA, via PENANG, SINGAPORE AND SAIGON.

THE above-mentioned vessel, having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all Cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignee's risk.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Sept. 6th, at 10 A.M.
All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after Sept. 7th, will be subject to re-shipment.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., Agents, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.
Hongkong, August 20th, 1920. [1404]

STRUTHERS & DIXON, (INC.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE.

THE Steamship "DEUEL"

Having arrived from Seattle via ports on August 30th, 1920, Consignees are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk.
Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.
All broken, chafed and damaged Cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined on Sept. 10 A.M. on September 6th, 1920, by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Cargo undelivered on and after September 8th, 1920, will be subject to re-shipment.
Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.
STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC., Agents.
1st Floor, Fowell's Building, 15, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, August 30th, 1920. [1394]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

From UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motor Vessel

"GLENAY"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 3rd Sept. 1920, will be subject to re-shipment.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 3rd Sept. 1920, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, August 27th, 1920. [1395]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON & STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENEDI"
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Sept. will be subject to re-shipment.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 9th Sept., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd Sept., at 10 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, August 27th, 1920. [1387]

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "KANSAS"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Sept. 6th, will be subject to re-shipment.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before Sept. 15th, or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Sept. 6th, at 10 A.M. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE LTD., General Agents.
Hongkong, August 30th, 1920. [1403]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

The Steamship "HUNGARIA"

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, COLOMBO, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, Wharves, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Aug. 30th.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Aug. 6th, will be subject to re-shipment.
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before Sept. 18th, or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Sept. 6th, at 10 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, August 30th, 1920. [1402]

JUST ARRIVED

A CONSIGNMENT OF

MESSRS. SHANKS & CO., LTD.

SHIPS CLOSET
BAL TIC
PACIFIC
MEDITERRANEAN

ABOVE AND BELOW WATER LINE

J. E. WARREN & Co., Ltd.
30 & 32, Des Voeux Road, Central.
Established 1864.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

		FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
Birmingham City	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 10th inst.
Edinburgh Castle	Brit.	Doddwell & Co., Ltd.	About 10th inst.
Honolulu Maru	Jap.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 30th inst.
Caltic Prince	Jap.	Gheswa, Tomen & Co.	On 30th inst.
General Church	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 10th Nov.
West Isakip	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 3rd inst.
Perse Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 6th inst.
China	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 17th inst.
Nanking	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 24th inst.
Delight	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 31st Dec.
Fushimi Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	About 26th inst.
Empress of Japan	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 11th inst., at 11 A.M.
Monteale	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 14th inst.
Albany	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 26th Oct.
Albany Maru	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 3rd inst., at Noon.
Anders Lobbo	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 3rd inst.
Seymour	Brit.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 27th inst.
Syrrylus	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	About 15th inst.
Edinburgh Maru	Brit.	P. & O. E. L. & A. L.	About 18th inst.
Rheims	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 15th Oct.
Cyclops	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
Glenafife	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 4th inst.
Kemun	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 14th inst.
Alps Maru	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	About 24th inst.
Achille	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 12th Oct.
Kanaka	Jap.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 7th inst.
Teretina	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th inst., at Noon.
Tobe	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 9th inst.
Indu Maru	Jap.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 10th inst.
Teian Maru	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 19th Oct.
Footling	Jap.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	Beginning of Sept.
Manabrunck	Dut.	P. & O. E. L. & A. L.	On 24th inst.
Van Waerwyck	Dut.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	About 13th inst.
Bombay Maru	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 16th inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd inst., at D'light.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 9th inst., at 3 P.M.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	About 8th inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 9th inst., at Noon.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 4th inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	About 7th inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	About 16th inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 16th inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 22nd inst., at 11 A.M.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	About 25th inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 7th inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 5th inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 8th inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 9th inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 3rd inst., at 5 P.M.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 3rd inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	About 6th inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 16th inst., at 11 A.M.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 4th inst., at 4 P.M.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 2nd inst., at Noon.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 3rd inst., at D'light.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 2nd inst., at D'light.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 4th inst., at 4 P.M.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 9th inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 8th inst., at Noon.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	About 14th inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 6th Oct.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 7th inst., at 10 A.M.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 3rd inst., at 3 P.M.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 7th inst., at Noon.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 10th inst., at 2 P.M.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 7th inst., at 2 P.M.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 5th inst., at 2 P.M.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 6th inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 9th inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 2nd inst., at 2 P.M.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	About 6th inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 12th inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 13th inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 14th inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 15th inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 16th inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 17th inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 19th inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 20th inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 21st inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 22nd inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 23rd inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 25th inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 26th inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 27th inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 28th inst.
Yamato	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 29th inst.</

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

**FOR VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER, B.C.
VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI,
KOBE & YOKOHAMA.**

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S.S. "METHVEN"

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD

WATERHOUSE LINE.

PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

WATERHOUSE LINE.

For
CATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

FOR BOSTON & OR NEW YORK

PRINCE LINE, EAST SERVICE.
For NEW YORK
via PANAMA CANAL ... Early October,
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
For freight and further particulars, apply to—
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to

NEW YORK & BOSTON

via Suez Canal.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" ... on or about 10th Sept.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

For SHANGHAI

S.S. "AFRICA" ... sailing about 8th October.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading for LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO

S.S. "INNSBRUCK" ... on or about 5th September.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" ... on or about 3rd October.

S.S. "AFRICA" ... sailing about 7th November.

Passenger's Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAPAN

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" ... sailing on or about 5th Sept.

S.S. "RIJUN MARU" ... sailing on or about 14th Sept.

For JAVA

S.S. "BORNEO MARU" ... sailing on or about 16th Sept.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" ... sailing on or about 10th Oct.

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in conjunction with the

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overseas Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific

and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Saturday, 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU ... Thursday, 20th Sept., at 11 a.m.

TAJIMA MARU ... Friday, 25th Oct., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez

Port Said and Marseilles.

KAGA MARU ... Thursday, 9th Sept., at Noon.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Friday, 17th Sept., at Noon.

TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 1st Oct., at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo

Suez and Port Said.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez

Port Said.

TOTTORI MARU ... Tuesday, 23rd Sept.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Oct., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez Canal.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta

Durban & Cape Town.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TATANI MARU ... Thursday, 18th September.

YETOROFU MARU ... End of September.

CALCUTTA & BANGCOON via Singapore & Penang.

BOMBAY MARU ... Saturday, 4th September.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Saturday, 18th Sept., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Thursday, 9th Sept., at 11 a.m.

DAKAR MARU ... Friday, 10th September.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

M.S. "AUSTRALIEN"

will be loading about the Middle of September for Copenhagen taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Scandinavian and Baltic destinations at Conference Rates.

For space and particulars please apply to—

THORESEN & CO.

AGENTS

IN MOSCOW.

EXPERIENCES OF JAPANESE JOURNALIST.

"Moscow a city of communism" is the description given in the second of the series of articles by Mr. Katsuji Fuse, the Osaka Mainichi and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi correspondent, in "Returning From Soviet Russia." Mr. Fuse was surprised to see that the city he had known two years ago no longer existed, a changed Moscow surprising him. As he alighted at the railway station and travelled in a carriage through the streets of the city to the foreign office, he thought of the prosperity of the Moscow he had known before. "But now practically all the stores along the streets of the city are evacuated, the doors of some of them being nailed down, or boarded over. No only the decorations in the windows of the stores, but even the sign boards are removed, and the commercial prosperity had apparently gone altogether."

Only here and there Mr. Fuse noticed official shops of the Soviet Government or little trinket shops open to do business, and he was struck with a strange feeling, as he compared the city as it is with the city as it had been two years ago. He explains that Russia is changed into a country of communism, where no private property right is recognized. "There is now no such thing as 'these are yours' and 'these are mine.' It has come to 'these are all ours.' The Soviet Russia, as soon as she established herself everywhere in that country, first put the Government seals on everything in sight."

"PAPER WORTHLESS AS RAG." Here Mr. Fuse goes into a detailed explanation of what the relations of production and distribution are, as understood by the Bolsheviks. As soon as the Soviet Government seized all properties, they employed highly paid specialists to make up lists of articles, according to which the Government planned to distribute goods. But the difficulty of the Soviet Government was that the legions bequeathed by the ex-Tsar and Kerensky were bankrupt because of the war and the revolution. At the same time, imports from foreign countries stopped and the production at home considerably decreased. The stock of goods existing had to suffice them. But the demands increased owing to the rise of lower classes of people. Even the peasants felt as if they were landowners instead of tenants, and they became "narkoms." They would not part with their farm products for paper roubles which they regarded as worthless as rags. The Soviet Government found it impossible to commandeer farm products by force. So the Government changed its tactics and turned the greater part of goods seized in the cities to the peasants to exchange for farm products. The small portion left in cities was disposed of in exchange for labour tickets.

PRIVILEGES TO NEWLY MARRIED. Mr. Fuse then explains what the labour tickets are. Even these tickets are no good unless certified that the holders actually worked for them. No amount of roubles in their possession would aid in getting daily necessities. "The ticket can get the specified amount of goods needed, but before they can actually obtain the goods they have to wait one month in many instances. Only newly married couples have special privileges of their own. A married couple can obtain 40 arshins (a measurement in Russia, apparently of cloth) from a Government shop. This is an exceptional privilege. Amidst all these exceptions and confusions, the Soviet Russia distributes goods rather equitably. In other words, everything manufactured is given to the Government and every citizen is to give each citizen what he needs. No profiteering is permitted, except when the Government is not watching. Mr. Fuse illustrates by citing a few cases in some of the streets. For instance, the Svalovski market. A married couple would obtain 40 arshins of cloth for the Government price and then would sell the goods at a prohibitive price. Then a 'narkom' couple would appear to purchase the articles. It is only to throw your money away to bargain in that market."

MOST IMPORTANT GOLDEN RULE. In front of the statue of General Skoberdin, the great Russian general of historical fame, a new memorial stone erected, with an inscription, saying: "He who does not work shall not eat." This is the most important of the golden rules of Lenin's teachings. It reminded Mr. Fuse of the teachings of the ancient sages. But Lenin was not satisfied with merely preaching. He wanted his teachings practiced. He would not stop short of seeing the golden rule strictly observed. It is not only that "Any person who does not work shall not eat," but it is that he shall not be clothed nor his head covered; nor his feet shod. Unless one has the labour note book there is no possibility of getting what is needed. Roubles are of no avail. Even if one had the labour note book, it is necessary to wait, and then only one per cent. of what you need is issued at once.

Mr. Fuse doubts the practicability of the Soviet system, as seen from the results.

DEATH IN THE SHAVING BRUSH.

A Bangalore report says: In connection with a death from anthrax that occurred in Coimoor, investigations conducted by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Range, Madras, showed that the deceased, Mr. Donison, a general merchant of Coimoor, contracted the disease and died of it, owing to using one of a lot of shaving brushes, supposed to be of Japanese manufacture, which he had purchased from London and imported into India. A number of brushes (40) forming part of this particular consignment were traced to the Kolar Gold Fields. The brushes were taken possession of by the health department and a bacteriological examination revealed anthrax bacilli.

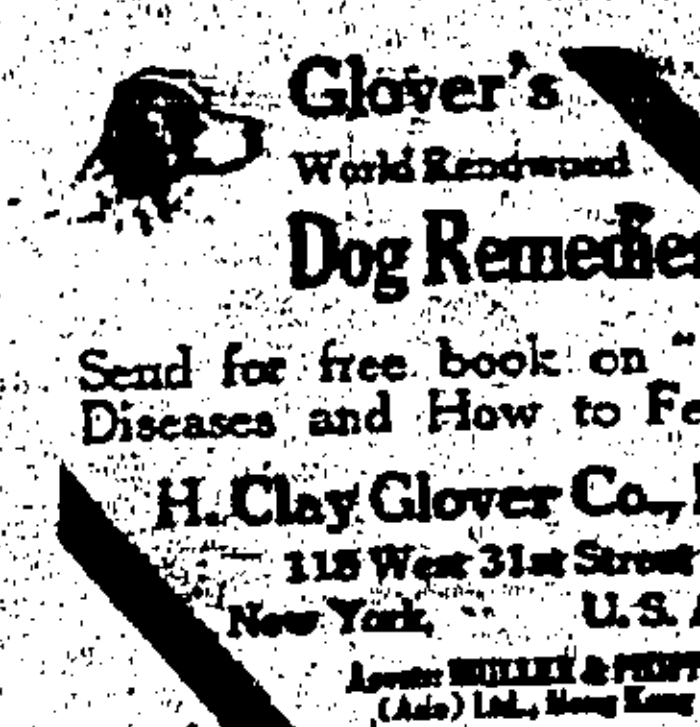


Give Cuticura the Care Of Your Skin

And watch that troublesome eruption disappear. Bathe with Cuticura Soap, dry and apply Cuticura Ointment. For eczema, rashes, itching, etc., they are wonderful. Nothing so insures a clear skin and good hair as making Cuticura your every-day toilet preparations.

Soap 1 lb. Ointment 1 lb. 3d. and 2d. Sold everywhere. Write for full particulars to Cuticura, Dept. 1, New York, U.S.A. Ask for the small ointment jar free.

"Cuticura Soap shines without soap."



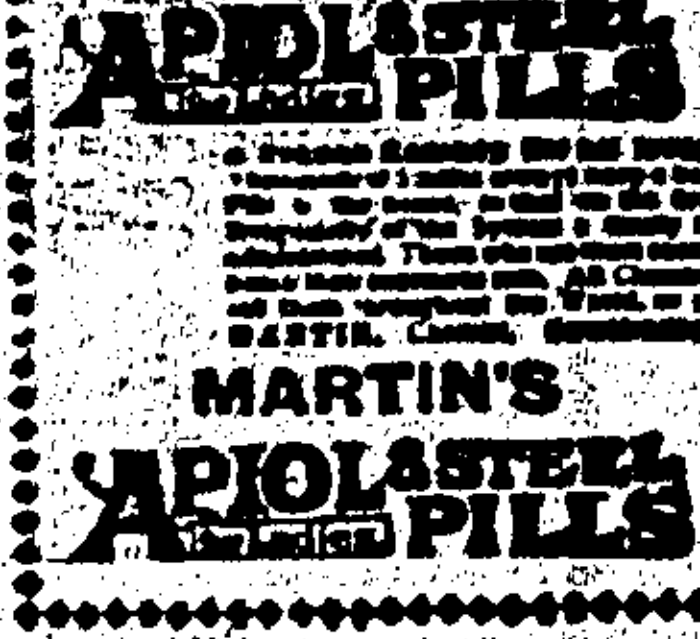
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 YOKOHAMA & KOBE ... "FOOKSANG" ... Fri. 3rd Sept. 5 p.m.
 SHANGHAI ... "KSANG" ... Wed. 8th Sept. 8 p.m.
 SANDAKAN ... "HINSANG" ... Thurs. 8th Sept. Noon
 STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "NAMSANG" ... Thurs. 8th Sept. 3 p.m.

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MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation sailings from both ports every Friday.

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TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chetoo.

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 "GLENIFFER" ... 12th Oct.

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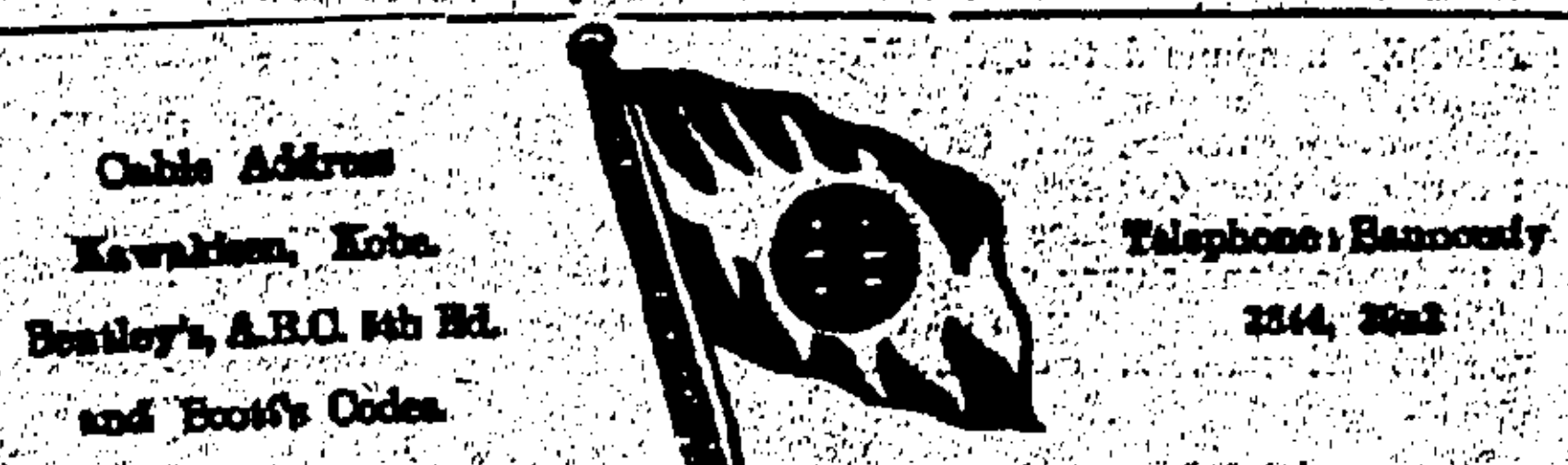
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Give Haig & Haig Five Stars Scotch Whisky a place in your home, and enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that the stimulant you use and offer to your friends reflects favourably upon your good judgment.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS IN ADVANCE, AND MAKE AS SURE AS YOU CAN OF GETTING SUPPLIES.

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For more facts
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concentration
of the
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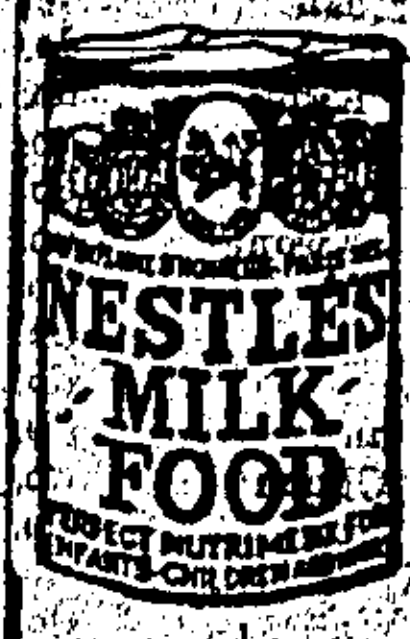
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HAS BEEN KEPT IN, AND
ALL THE GERM DANGERS
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Pick up any Bovril bottle from
the store counter, and let it rest
on the palm of your hand. Then
picture to yourself another bottle
ten to twenty times as big.

That larger bottle would correspond
to the proven Body-building Power
of the Bovril actually in your hand.

BOVRIL

WHY WE LOSE AT TENNIS ARE THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO BLAME

Mr. H. B. Marshall-Watson writes in the
Daily Express:
These islands, as the *Daily Express* has
well said, are the source and fount of all
sports.

It is difficult to think of a game which
did not have its origin here. There is
Polo, a Basque game of which I know
nothing, but my memory will not recall
another.

Polo was invented in India, but was
"produced" by this country. As far back
as one can look the home of games is
Britain. Bowls is probably the oldest
sport, and then there is golf. Wait!
Where did tennis in its original form come
from? Yes, from France.

Perhaps, but cricket, football, and the
conquering lawn tennis all hail from
this country. Even baseball, the national
game of America, started here as "round-
ers." We may lose Olympic Games, we
may be beaten in yacht races, or even in
golf, but nothing can rob us of our claim
to be the home of sports.

We must take what consolation we can
in this fact when fortune is against us.
But why was the dear old country so
badly beaten recently in the lawn tennis
championships?

It has been so over and over again, and
will continue to be, as long as the present
policy exists in our public schools. We
have to depend on the veterans to uphold
our honour.

OUT-OF-DATE TRADITION

At public schools tennis is discouraged.
Boys are compelled to play cricket and
football, but the youngster who plays tennis
(if he gets the opportunity) is looked upon
as a dabbler. The older boys, who had ex-
perience of English public schools, know
this. There have been attempts to return
to revolutionary ideas, who are so daring, as to
try to introduce an alteration into a sport
curriculum which is over a century old,
but the head masters object.

Is there any reason why tennis should
be excluded from the recognised public
school sports? I played cricket and Rugby
in my school days. I also played tennis,
which was only becoming known in those
days. I was sure my devotion to one game
was no more than another. I can under-
stand the schoolmaster deprecating golf,
which, after all, is a selfish rather than a
game. But there is no sport which
suits young muscle and young frames
and young spirits like lawn tennis.
There are "Blows" for all kinds of things,
but never for the dearest tennis. It is a
shameful game to be played on the sky with
one's sisters, or some one else's sisters.

Why this stigma? Will any one take the
part of Guy Fawkes and blow up the public
school tradition. If that happened, we
might have a chance of winning the cham-
pionship at Wimbledon.

MYSTERY OF THE EPIDEMIC. MISSING FACTS ABOUT INFLUENZA-GERM

The English Registrar-General has
issued a report on the mortality from in-
fluenza during the great epidemic of 1918-
19. This document, while confirming in
every respect the general view that the
visitation has scarcely a parallel in the
annals of catastrophe, throws but little
new light on the question of the origin of
epidemic disease. The evidence indeed is
conclusive on one point only: there was a
sudden and complete change in the
season of influenza during the summer
of 1918. Before this period influenza had
claimed annually a relatively small pro-
portion of deaths under the age of thirty-
five and a relatively large proportion over
fifty-five. When the epidemic began this
relationship was reversed. The deaths
under thirty-five reached overwhelming
proportions, those over fifty-five fell to
insignificant numbers. No explanation of
this phenomenon has as yet been offered,
except the obvious one that a sudden change
must have taken place in the infecting
organism. It is true there are some who
believe that a new organism was the cause
of the outbreak, but that opinion has not
been substantiated, and the clinical evi-
dence is not favourable to it. "All the
weight of medical testimony," says the
report, "goes to show that the influenza
of 1918 was essentially the same as that
of former years." But if the germs of
disease are capable of these sudden acce-
lerations of virulence, then so far as can
be seen any of our common infections may
suddenly assume the character of a plague
and claim thousands of victims. This is
of course, no new idea, what is
known as periodicity having been remark-
ed in connection with many zymotic
diseases. Where our knowledge is lacking
is in respect to the causes producing these
unusually virulent types of bacteria, or
conversely, for this possibility cannot be
dismissed offhand, the circumstances deter-
mining a lowered resistance on the part of
the human victims. Efforts have been
made in the latter connection, to blame
the stress and strain of war, which no
doubt affected the younger elements of the
population to an exceptional degree. This
view, however, does not explain the fact
that neutral countries suffered as severely
as belligerent. The importance of fur-
ther study in this direction is sufficiently
obvious, for until the fundamental causes
of these outbreaks are known efforts to
control them will be largely unavailing.
The Times.

The former Russian Minister and Cade-
leader, M. Gutchikov, defends himself in a
letter to the Press against the indictment
published in the German and foreign news-
papers regarding his being associated with
German reactionaries in the organisation
of military formations in East Prussia
against Soviet Russia, for the overthrow
of the Republic in Germany.

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which comes from Egypt and

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"MELACHURINO"

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(THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.)

CHARGE AGAINST SHIPPING COMPANIES.

FEDERAL GRAND JURY'S INDICTMENT.

New York, August 31st.

The Federal Grand Jury has indicted forty shipping companies, including the International Mercantile Marine, the Atlantic Transport, the Canadian Pacific, the Anchor, the Bore, the French Transatlantic and the Koss, on charges of conspiracy and restraint of trade.

The parties indicted include practically all the big transatlantic lines.

The indictment charges the defendants with having, since January 1st, 1917, continuously violated the Sherman Law by restricting inter-State trade and foreign commerce in grain, oil, lumber, coal and other commodities.

PAPER SHORTAGE.

WAIL FROM NEW YORK.

New York, August 28th.

Despite the importation of small quantities of German and Scandinavian paper, the shortage of newspaper is still acute and renders the continuation of strict conservation necessary.

Various reasons are assigned for the manufacturers offering less paper in 1920 than they did in 1919. It is announced that the completion of several new mills, which were designed to be in operation soon, has been delayed.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

TO GO TO INDIA IN THE "MALAYA".

London, August 28th.

The Times says the Duke of Connaught to India. He has been chosen for this duty to give the people of the Malay States an opportunity to see the ship which they presented to the Navy.

It should be noted that there is no question of a visit of the Duke of Connaught to the Malay States.

AMERICAN MINERS.

LARGE INCREASES SANCTIONED.

New York, August 31st.

President Wilson has approved the report of the Anthracite Coal Commission proposing an increase of wages in the contract of the miners of 30 per cent. and in the case of those of other miners proportionately. The whole is equivalent to a total increase of \$35,000,000 yearly. The award is retrospective from April 1st last.

PRICE OF RICE.

London, August 31st.

Rice was re-controlled yesterday.

A leading rice broker proposes a reduction in price in consequence of reductions in export prices made by the Burma Commission.

PILGRIM CELEBRATIONS.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES' DEPUTY.

PROVINCETOWN (MASSACHUSETTS), August 31st.

Captain Blake, Naval Attaché, has arrived here to represent Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, at the Pilgrim Fathers' celebrations.

Captain Blake, in a speech, recalled the satisfaction with which British naval men greeted the arrival of American warships in the North Sea during the war.

AMERICAN CRUISER FOR ROTTERDAM.

THE HAGUE, August 29th.

The American cruiser *Frederick* has been ordered to proceed to Rotterdam in connection with the Pilgrim Fathers' Commemorations.

GOVERNOR COX IN NEW YORK.

ENORMOUS CROWDS AT GRAND CENTRAL.

NEW YORK, August 29th.

The Grand Central station was crowded today in connection with the visit of Governor Cox, both parties recognizing the political importance of the impression he makes on New York's six million inhabitants.

THE POLISH SITUATION.

AMERICAN CRUISER TO GO TO DANTZIG.

WASHINGTON, August 29th.

The American cruiser *Pittsburgh* has been ordered to Dantzig from Royal for the protection of Americans.

POPE PLEADS FOR PEACE WITH POLES.

ROME, August 29th.

The *Idea Nazionale* understands that His Holiness the Pope is urging the Poles not to cross the frontiers, and display a conciliatory spirit in the peace negotiations.

GENERAL WRANGEL'S POSITION.

FORCES SAID TO HAVE BEEN ANNIHILATED.

LONDON, August 31st.

The Russian Delegation in London publishes a telegram from Moscow announcing that General Wrangel's landing forces the Kuban Legion have been annihilated, and that General Wrangel now holds only the Crimea.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ARRIVAL AT HONOLULU.

HONOLULU, August 31st.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has arrived here.

NORWAY, SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

DISCUSS INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

COPENHAGEN, August 31st.

The Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of Norway, Denmark and Sweden conferred for three days, and exchanged views on the international situation and foreign political questions of common interest. The complete agreement was reached. The conference decided that further similar meetings should be held in order to ensure mutual collaboration.

FRENCH REPUBLIC ANNIVERSARY.

SOCIALIST ISSUE PROHIBITORY MANIFESTO.

PARIS, August 31st.

The Council of the Executive Federation has passed a resolution calling on the Socialist deputies and Municipal Councilors not to participate in the celebration of the French Republic's anniversary in September.

RECORD TONNAGE.

OUTPUT OF CLYDE SHIPYARDS.

LONDON, August 31st.

There has been a record output of tonnage in the past eight months of 1920 in the Clyde shipyards, namely, 129 vessels aggregating 430,000 thousand tons. The August total was 24 vessels of 80,000 tons.

IRELAND'S TROUBLES.

18 KILLED, 300 INJURED.

LONDON, August 31st.

Yesterday's rioting in Belfast was the worst in its history. The casualties now total 18 killed and 300 seriously injured. The curfew law has been introduced.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S THREAT.

WASHINGTON, August 29th.

Three women sympathizers with the cause of Ireland visited Mr. Bainbridge Colby and asked him to protest to the British Government against the imprisonment of the Lord Mayor of Cork.

Mr. Colby said that he would take the request into consideration.

One of the members of the delegation declared that, unless an immediate answer were given, the Administration would lose the entire Irish American vote.

Mr. Colby replied that he represented the American nation, not a group of citizens.

FURTHER RIOTING IN BELFAST.

LONDON, August 30th.

After a short respite, rioting was renewed in Belfast yesterday with increased fury. Three attempts were made to burn the Independent Labour Hall. A new feature of the disturbance is that more are preventing deliveries of food. Fighting is proceeding. The damage since the beginning is enormous, one claim for compensation alone being £70,000.

GENERAL UNREST.

LONDON, August 31st.

Rioting continues in Belfast with undiminished ferocity. Four persons were killed and 50 wounded to-day. Considerable damage has been done by stone-throwing. Shops have been wrecked and many business places have not opened. Military, with an armoured car, occupy York Street and troops have forced a passage through the constabulary. The military at present control the situation but unrest generally prevails.

SIR EDWARD CARSON'S APPEAL.

LONDON, August 31st.

Sir Edward Carson has issued an appeal to the loyal citizens of Belfast to assist the authorities in quelling the disturbances, and announcing that peace negotiations are proceeding with the Government, an important statement being expected on Friday.

CASE OF LORD MAYOR OF CORK.

LONDON, August 30th.

The Labourite M.P.s Messrs. Adamson, Thomas, Bowerman and Henderson have telegraphed to Mr. Lloyd George as follows:—The whole of organised British Labour asks you to reconsider the decision to allow the Lord Mayor of Cork to die his sufferings are greater than a lengthy imprisonment, and his death will make the Irish solution more remote. We have appealed in vain to the Home Secretary and appeal to you to do the best thing.

JUST ABLE TO WHISPER.

LONDON, August 31st.

The Lord Mayor, who stated that when he visited him yesterday he was just able to whisper. He was content that his death would do more to smash the Empire than his release.

BRITISH SOVIET COUNCILS.

ESTABLISHED IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

LONDON, August 31st.

The new Communist Party has established a Divisional Soviet Council for Yorkshire and the North-East Coast, including the Tyne.

Similar Councils have been appointed in London, the Midlands and Scotland.

SHIPPING LICENCES.

LONDON, August 31st.

The Shipping Controller has abolished the licence on British shipping, thus permitting ships to undertake any voyage.

DEARER COAL.

LONDON, August 31st.

In consequence of the higher railway rates operating on September 1st, the price of coal will be raised to 15/- and 17/-.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MR. WELLINGTON KOO TO REPRESENT CHINA.

PEKING, September 1st.

Mr. Wellington Koo is being transferred to London in order to represent China at the League of Nations.

SUMMONING OF NEW PARLIAMENT.

It is officially announced that the new Parliament, under the old Provisional Constitution, will shortly be called.

END OF SINO-JAPANESE MILITARY PACT.

As the outcome of negotiations, the Sino-Japanese Military Pact will be cancelled.

The Japanese have already agreed that the Japanese instructors of the Frontier Defense Army may be permitted to resign.

RESTRICTIONS ON DANGEROUS DRUGS.

LONDON, August 30th.

The Home Secretary notified that, under the Dangerous Drugs Act of 1920, commencing from September 1st, the import and export of opium, medicinal opium, morphine, heroin, cocaine and ecgonine is prohibited, except under a licence, also the import and export of raw opium which is only allowable through the ports of London and Liverpool. All traffic in opium prepared for smoking is absolutely prohibited.

RESULT OF BRITISH NOTE TO THE ARGENTINE.

Buenos Aires, August 31st.

In reply to a Note of the British Legation, the Argentine Government has announced its willingness to sign a Convention limiting the traffic in opium and cocaine.

COAL ABLAZE ON JAPANESE STEAMER.

LONDON, August 30th.

Lloyd's Agent at Alexandria reports that coal discharged from the Japanese steamer *Shanpei Maru* was found to be adulterated.

KWAZAN MARU RELOADED.

LONDON, August 31st.

Lloyd's Agent at Salonika says that the Japanese steamer *Kwazan Maru*, which was stranded on August 29th, has been reloaded after discharging 300 tons of cargo which was apparently undamaged.

NEW PROFESSOR OF CHINESE.

LONDON, August 31st.

The Missionary Dr. Hopkin fees is not returning to China for reasons of health, and has accepted the chair of Chinese in the London University.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION TO UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, August 29th.

The Japanese Ambassador and Mr. Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, conferred on the question of the Japanese immigration about which Mr. Stevens, Governor of California, recently addressed the State Department.

After the conference, Mr. Colby expressed the hope that an early settlement satisfactory to all sides will be reached.

Whilst the conference was informal in the sense that neither the Ambassador nor the Secretary of State were acting under specific instructions, it is stated that the entire question was thrashed out.

SITUATION IN MESOPOTAMIA.

ARABS PREACH HOLY WAR.

LONDON, August 30th.

Another War Office communiqué states:—The situation in the Mesopotamian area, namely between the Lower Tigris and the lower Euphrates, grows more ominous. A violent jihad is being preached. The situation around Samarra also causes anxiety. Movements of rebel bands have been observed and renewed attacks are expected. Fifteen hundred tribesmen attacked Hillah on August 29th, but were repulsed with heavy casualties.

There has been a recurrence of sabotage against the Baghdad-Baghdad Railway, and it is reported that Government officials have been molested east of Baghdad. The construction of the Baghdad-Baghdad railway from Baghdad to Basra has begun.

THE STRIKE BALLOT.

LONDON, August 30th.

The miners' ballot, the figures of which are still incomplete, total over 400,000 for a strike and 130,000 against a strike. The requisite two-thirds majority for a strike has, therefore, been provided but, in view of the reluctance among other Trade Unions to support a strike, there is a possibility that a way out will be found before September 1st, when the strike notices are to be handed in.

FRENCH LABOUR AND BOLSHEVISM.

PARIS, August 28th.

There seems a possibility of a split in the French General Labour Confederation on the question of Bolshevism. The Secretary, Mr. Jouhaux, at a meeting of the Confederation on Tuesday evening, said:—We recognise the right of the French people to interfere in our affairs.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

SENIOR LOCAL EXAMINATION.

JULY, 1920.

HONKONG BOYS.

103—He Ching, St. Paul's College.

104—He Wang Chung, St. Paul's College.

105—Ho Kwoi Hing, St. Paul's College.

106—Ho Kwoi Hing, St. Paul's College.

107—Ho Kwoi Hing, St. Paul's College.

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139—Ho Kwoi Hing, St. Paul's College.

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178—Ho Kwoi Hing, St. Paul's College.

179—Ho Kwoi Hing, St. Paul's College.

180—Ho Kwoi Hing, St. Paul's College.

JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATION.

JULY, 1920.

HONKONG BOYS.

103—He Ching, St. Paul's College.

104—He Wang Chung, St. Paul's College.

105—Ho Kwoi Hing, St. Paul's College.

106—Ho Kwoi Hing, St. Paul's College.

107—Ho Kwoi Hing, St. Paul's College.

108—Ho Kwoi Hing, St. Paul's College.

109—Ho Kwoi Hing, St. Paul's College.

110—Ho Kwoi Hing, St. Paul's College.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

WE have REMOVED our Office to No. 33, Queen's Road Central, Second Floor, Room No. 11.
HIBBIBO, SON & CO.
[1419]

FOR SALE

BROADWOOD PIANO (tropical) in excellent condition. Owner leaving Colony.
Apply—
Box No. 1490,
Care of "Daily Press" Office [1420]

NOTICE

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1920, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 21st September, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order,
M. MANUE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, September 1st, 1920. [1421]

DANCING

AILEEN & DORIS WOODS.
PLAN to return to Hongkong at the end of SEPTEMBER to resume their instruction in the most up-to-date

AMERICAN BALL ROOM DANCING.

Recognized as the finest Teachers out East.

Perfect and Rapid Instruction guaranteed.

Full details later. [1422]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

SS "ECUADOR" VOY. 15-OUT
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU,
JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI, AND
MANILA

THE above-mentioned vessel, having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godown at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk. Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on Sept. 7th, at 10 a.m. and Sept. 8th, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after Sept. 8th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be affected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
Hotel Manukou,
Hongkong, August 31st, 1920. [1423]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE

THE Steamship
"FOOKSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godown and/or Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by Sept. 7th will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, September 1st, 1920. [1424]

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS

TUESDAYS—

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS—

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS—

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

WE have this day established ourselves as Consulting Engineers and Surveyors.
BESSE & MAY,
11, Leadenhall Street,
Hongkong, September 1st, 1920. [1408]

NOTICE

MR. CHARLES ALBERT BARNES-
KAY, BROOKER, has been admitted a Partner in our Firm as from APRIL 1st, 1920. The name of the Firm will remain unchanged.
PENTREATH & CO.
Hongkong, August 30th, 1920. [1386]

NOTICE

THE FRENCH CONVENT SCHOOL at
Canney Bay re-opens on MONDAY,
SEPTEMBER 6th.
Rev. MOTHER SUPERIOR,
St. Paul's Institution. [1407]

NOTICE

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty Cents per Share has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1920.

Such Interim Dividend will be Payable on and after THURSDAY, 17th SEPTEMBER, 1920, at the Office of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants. The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th to 16th SEPTEMBER, 1920 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, August 31st, 1920. [1415]

NOTICE

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$5 per Share has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1920.

Such Interim Dividend will be Payable on and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th, 1920, at the Office of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants. The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 14th SEPTEMBER, 1920 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

Hongkong, August 31st, 1920. [1401]

WISEMAN LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office 14, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong, on MONDAY, 20th day of SEPTEMBER, 1920, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on 19th to 20th September, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order,
D. K. KHARAS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 31st, 1920. [1419]

T. AGENTS.

INCREASE IN TRANS-PACIFIC FARES

EFFECTIVE on and after the 16th September, 1920, for all sailings on and after that date, First and Second Class, and First Class Migrants' fares from Oriental Ports to Pacific Port of steamer's destination in Canada, or the United States and Honolulu are increased Twenty per cent.

Increase applies to all fares named whether for ordinary, special or suite accommodation. Passengers who have made deposit securing passage will be protected at old fare for sailings up to 31st December, 1920, provided balance of passage money is paid by 15th September, 1920.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
NIPPON Yusen Kaisha
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Hongkong, August 2nd, 1920. [1384]

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

ORGAN RECITAL

MONDAY

SEPT. 6th

at 8.15 p.m.

[1383]

PREPAID WANTED ADVERTISEMENTS

ADVERTISEMENTS of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under the above special heading at a charge of
\$1.00 FOR THREE INSERTIONS.
If they do not exceed 25 words in length and are PREPAID.

An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash.

Advertisers requiring their advertisements under this heading must give instructions accordingly, otherwise the advertisements will be regarded as intended to be displayed and charged at the usual rates.

Letters are lying at this Office for

Box No. P. Q. AD. AP.

WANTED—Position by an EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER employed at present well convenient in Accounting General Office Work. Good References. Moderate Salary expected. Apply Box A.K. Daily Press Office. [134]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1004 for one silver share No. 100 now converted into 5 gold shares in this Society standing in the name of GEORGE HENRY ALDRIDGE of Alexandria has been LOST and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the document be not forthcoming the said certificate will be deemed cancelled and of no effect, and a certificate for the 5 gold shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER,
for General Manager,
Hongkong, August 14th, 1920. [1334]

WANTED.

WANTED by firm of Solicitors in Hongkong a SHORTHAND-TYPIST. Apply by letter to Box No. 1408. Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1408]

WANTED.

AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE Engineer is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., North Point. Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to—
The Manager,
HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.,
St. George's Buildings. [1354]

WANTED.

WANTED position by an experienced Export man who is also well acquainted with Pictographs and General Imports. Able to correspond in the most important commercial languages; perfect knowledge of Chinese. Can bring good Foreign connections. No objection to outposts.
Apply—
Box 1355,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1355]

WANTED.

A GODOWN of about 4,000 square feet of floor space on or near the Water Front. Apply to—
P. O. Box No. 5. [1389]

GODOWN.

WANTED: To rent or if necessary to buy a Spacious Godown facing the water front at West Point or Wharves. Reply to—
Box 1380,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1380]

BRITISH CONGRESSION.

SHAMSHAN-CANTON.

FOR SALE LOT No. 62, immediately behind the Kowloon Cemetery, with an area of 12,645 square feet, measuring 90 x 104 1/2 feet, frontage to creek, with 100 feet of Western Exit leading to Coast Road, bordering Shamshui Railway and Grand Trunk Line to Hankow, now in construction.
Apply to—
HERBERT DENT & CO.,
[1371]

FOR SALE

LAND at Kowloon, about 14,946 square feet, is a very desirable position for European dwellings.
For full particulars apply to—
LINTHARD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong. [1385]

FOR SALE

NEW and COMPLETE PLANT including Willey Table for crushing and comminuting Ore. Just arrived.
For particulars apply—
GAYLARD & COMPANY,
Machinery Department. [1396]

FOR SALE

NO. 1 STEWART TERRACE, 87 1/2 Feet.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. [1381]

INTIMATION

It is generally admitted that most Whiskies have now a "Post-War Weakness."

It is claimed that

WATSON'S
E
WHISKY

still maintains its high standard of quality. The same blend, same good old age—mellowness, character and fine flavour—Forty years reputation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

BIRTHS.

BLOOMFIELD.—At Swatow, on August 31st, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. BLOOMFIELD, a daughter. [1419]

LAMBERT.—At No. 7, Broadwood Road, to Mr. and Mrs. L. E. LAMBERT, a daughter. [1418]

WOLF.—On August 26th, at Foochow, to the wife of G. M. D. WOLF, of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China) Ltd., of a daughter. [1417]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. NORRIS, and family desire to thank all friends for their kind sympathy in their recent sad bereavement and for floral tributes sent to the funeral of their dear daughter MARY. [1416]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VAUX RD., C

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 2nd, 1920.

THE MERCHANT SHIP.

"The liner she's a lady," wrote Kipling many years ago and he explained that "the man-o-war's her husband." But the purpose of his poem was to remind his readers that, after all has been said concerning the beauty of the liners, and the man-o-war, it is upon the cargo-carrying merchant ship that the people of Great Britain depend for the supply of many of their daily wants. In this Colony, particularly, we are interested in shipping. Therefore, even LLOYD's statistical tables can be made to give us instructive information. We may note first the growth in the size of the ocean-going steamship. From 1880 until 1890 there was apparently only a very small increase in the average size of British steamships engaged in carrying overseas. The average net tonnage in the four decades ending in 1880, 1890, 1870, and 1860 has been given in round numbers, as one thousand six hundred, one thousand five hundred, one thousand four hundred, and one thousand three hundred tons. But after 1890 it becomes evident that larger vessels were being built, and it is clear that there was this tendency in shipbuilding in Great Britain right down to the outbreak of the war. Thus, in the year 1900, the average net tonnage of British steamships was 2,000, and in 1910 it was 2,500. It is rather surprising to find that although there had been such a great increase in the average tonnage, yet the average speed had remained almost stationary. Sir Norman Hill, in a recent paper on this subject read before the Institution of Naval Architects, shows that about ten years ago he examined the records concerning the average speed of steamships of the British Mercantile Marine with great care and he came to the following conclusions: In 1894 the average speed of all vessels of twelve knots and upwards was 13.9 knots, and in 1900 the average speed was 14 knots. Including all steam vessels belonging to the United Kingdom—above and below 12 knots—there was an increase of speed over the same period of from 10.4 knots to 11 knots. Although the speed of certain vessels famous in the eyes of the public, such as the *Titanic* or the *Lusitania*, is greatly talked about, yet the statistics show that the number of these fast passenger lines is limited and that their very high speed has but very little effect on the general average. Sir NORMAN HILL gives it as his considered opinion that during the last thirty years the average speed of steamships of the British Mercantile Marine has only increased by about half a knot, which appears to be an increase of only about four per cent. Although he does not say so, we may assume that there has been a considerable increase in economy of the coal used. We might also note the comparatively recent introduction of oil fuel in the British Mercantile Marine and we suppose that there has been some economy as a result. The cost of running a ship, however, does not depend only on the cost of the fuel consumed. Under modern conditions a ship spends about one half of its life at sea under steam, and the other half is spent in port, loading and discharging cargoes and undergoing necessary repairs.

Since the *Titanic* disaster great attention has been given to the problems of safety at sea, and although we are still waiting for the unsinkable ship, there can be no doubt at all that ocean travelling is now ever so much more safe than it was only a few years ago. We have only to remind the reader of the universal use of wireless telegraphy in order to show that new inventions have greatly improved the chances of safety at sea. From the ship-owner's point of view, after safety comes next in importance the sum of the cargoes that a ship can carry during her life time. It is generally assumed that the life time of a merchant vessel is 25 years. Then she passes into the hands of the ship breaker. Therefore the great problem is to carry a maximum cargo a maximum distance in about 25 years. If we accept the statement that any increase of speed at sea is unlikely, then the only method of effecting improvement is to decrease the time in port. This question of loading and unloading cargoes is receiving great attention. One modern tendency has been to reduce the number of ports of call for a ship on a long voyage. We have not yet reached the stage when a vessel runs without a stop from London to Hongkong. For coaling delay is essential. Ships from Europe calling at this port leave cargo for Canton, Amoy, or other places served by coasting vessels. The real economy in time that will be effected will come from improvements in the mechanical devices for handling this cargo, unless facilities for rapidly berthing the ships can also be improved. The enormous growth in the size of the merchant fleets of other nations will stimulate competition. It may seem rather unfair that while the British Empire was utilizing all its energies and vast resources to fighting and winning the war, other nations were employed in building merchant ships to compete with our own. However, we have to take the facts as we find them, and it is no use whining about the past. We believe that the ingenuity and tenacity of the British nation will finally triumph in the struggle for the ocean-carrying trade of the world.

Seventy-three men of the Chinese Labour Corps arrived from France, yesterday, by the *Euryppilus*.

The ex-Austrian Consulate at Tientsin and the Legation and grounds in Peking are advertised for sale in a Northern paper.

Private messages which have reached the Colony indicate that the typhoon which has passed over the Philippines has done considerable damage.

A motion for leave to appeal to the Privy Council in connection with the *Katy Hop* case heard before the Court of Appeal a few weeks ago, will be made on Friday before two Judges.

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A Chinese accidentally (a) overboard from a ship, yesterday, and was rescued by the crew of a passing launch.

The new Mexican Consul (M. Gullido Bouge), his wife and daughter, who were injured in the motor-car accident at Aberdeen some time ago, leaving with the Chilean Consul, have now completely recovered. They left the Hospital on Tuesday and are in residence at the Astor House Hotel.

With the appointment of a new Finance Secretary to the Government of India no doubt is entertained that Mr. M. M. Gubbay has severed his connection with the Government of India for commerce and has accepted the position of manager of the new P. & O. Banking Corporation, which has for one month been placing notices over Mr. Gubbay's signature as General Manager.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Singapore Engineering Company, Limited, was called for to-day (September 2nd) for the purpose of considering resolutions that the Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and that the Company be wound up accordingly; also that Messrs. H. C. Hogan and W. Webster be appointed liquidators.

The Misses Woods, who are now in Japan, announce that they will resume their dancing lessons in Hongkong at the end of the present month. They were exceptionally successful on the occasion of their last visit to the Colony and hope to meet with similar success in the coming winter through the warm recommendation of the former pupils. They will be carrying back with them, with all the very latest steps.

Mr. Maurice E. Bandman writes to the *Stage*: "It having been brought to my notice that persistent rumours are being circulated in London to the effect that I have disposed of my theatrical interests in India and the Far East, I should be grateful if you would allow me, through the medium of your paper, to give a complete denial to this statement. My theatrical enterprises in Egypt, India, and the Far East are being carried on as heretofore, and no one has any authority to back articles or attractions as performing under my management or in conjunction with me, unless duly authorized by me or my accredited agent."

THE TELEGRAM quoted below was received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 4.45 p.m. yesterday—

Cyclone or typhoon E.N.E. of Manila moving E.N.E.

Cyclone or typhoon W. of Balinguag Channel, recurring north-eastward.

Cyclone or typhoon E.S.E. of Naha moving N.

FIGHTING IN KWANGTUNG.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT.

The headquarters of the Chief of Staff of the Military Governor, has communicated the following to the *Canton Times*—

Regimental Commander Lin reports Laolung, August 27th, that at one o'clock that day a battle was fought near Tichung, the administrative or Kwangtung forces defeating those of General Chen Chiang-ming, killing and wounding several hundred, and capturing about 100 Cantonese.

General Liu Tak-hing of the administrative force is holding more advantageous positions in Peking than the Cantonese troops.

Disension is prevalent in the Cantonese Army in Swatow, because of opposition to the appointment of Hsing Shu-hin and Chen Li as Defence Commissioner, and Chen's Intendant respectively. General Chen has been compelled to abdicate these offices. Because of lack of cash and the over-issue of military notes, there is much dissatisfaction in territory being occupied by the Cantonese troops. General Chen is said to be enlisting bandits for his army.

The Northern and the Yangtze Tachans have denounced General Chen for declaring war against his own constitutional province.

The reports of the Cantonese army concerning the Swatow corps and the like are all false.

LORETO THE SCHOOL CHAMPIONS.

The Scottish Public School's Champion ship for 1920 has been won by Loreto School without a defeat. They successfully beat George Watson's College, Edinburgh Academy, Merchiston Castle School, and drew with Peter Clegg. The match with Glenalmond had to be abandoned.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The article contributed to the *Daily* about a week ago by "Paterfamilias" on the subject of the increase in the price of milk appears to have evoked a very common sentiment, though it has found no further expression in the paper. It is especially strong among the older residents of the Colony who possess an acquaintance with the history of the Dairy Farm. They recall the fact that the Company was able to sell milk at the lower figure when (1) the demand was very much smaller than it is to-day; (2) when the Company was buying its experience and paying very dearly for it; and (3) when the Company was spending considerable sums of money on extending the farm and converting the wooden shambles thereon into buildings of concrete or brick. And while all this was being done the dollar was below the two-shilling mark! Now the dollar is over four shillings, and probably ten bottles of milk are sold to-day where one was sold ten years ago.

Another point I have heard made is that there is a dairy farm at Kowloon, which sells nothing but milk. It makes neither butter nor cream, and it still finds it pays to sell its milk at the old price. This has suggested the idea that the Dairy Farm Co. is possibly making up losses on the other branches of its business—meat and poultry for example by taxing its largest body of consumers. The Dairy Farm Co. I understand, say the deficiency is on milk. When the circumstances I have enumerated are considered, they certainly create the impression that the Company's gains from the sources indicated must more than counter-balance the present increase in the price of cattle, fodder and labour. But that is a matter which only the accounts can satisfactorily decide. From the public point of view it is emphasised that milk is an essential commodity; that the increase in the price of it is appreciable in the case of a large number of families; and that if the Dairy Farm Co. needs additional revenue to pay a legitimate return on the capital invested, it would have been preferable to get it by putting up the price on the commodities which are more in the nature of luxuries.

It is satisfactory to learn from an answer given at the Sanitary Board meeting on Tuesday that the Government is making arrangements for the prompt treatment locally of people who may get bitten by dogs suspected to be suffering from rabies. Happily such cases are extremely rare in Hongkong, but they do occur on occasion and hitherto there has been nothing for it but for the unfortunate person to take the first steamer for Shanghai or Saigon where Pasteur Institutes exist. There is evidently something not entirely satisfactory about the Government's arrangement. The Government, it seems, is requiring the Government Bacteriologist to undertake the preparation of the emulsion, and Dr. Koch remarked that this was entirely one man's work, and it would be too much to ask the Government Bacteriologist to do it in addition to his other duties. It is notorious, I believe, that the Government Bacteriologist is already greatly overworked. I, at least, have heard this statement made on more than one occasion by people in a position to know. The Government should be as well aware of that as anybody, so it may be presumed that the piling on of extra work will presently form part of the justification for the appointment of an assistant.

To the unprofessional mind it seems that a more economical arrangement would be to procure regular supplies of this emulsion from the Pasteur Institute at Saigon or Shanghai. The establishment of a Pasteur Institute in Hongkong is a well-recognized need of the question; the cases occurring in Hongkong are too few to justify it. All that can be hoped for is first aid treatment. Perhaps I am wrong in my surmise. If so I trust I shall be corrected, but I assume that this emulsion, which the Government are undertaking to prepare is but what I have termed a first aid treatment; and that it would still be necessary or desirable for anyone bitten by a mad dog to proceed, after the emulsion treatment, to a properly equipped Pasteur Institute. The only difference it would make is that on the way there he or she would not be suffering the same risk as when travelling without any treatment whatsoever.

That story about the fabulous wealth of Calcutta awaiting claim by descendants of shareholders in a Portuguese Marine Insurance Association which was wound up in 1880 will continue, I see, to go the round of the papers. According to a

version I have just come across, a single share is now worth £100,000, rupees! Portuguese families in Macao, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan ports have for some months revelled in the prospect of a sudden accession to enormous wealth, but almost all of them by this time know that somebody's imagination has been running riot.

The original shareholders in this Association were mostly residents of Macao, but in the early days of the last century there was a large opium trade between India and Macao, and partly on this account, and partly to avoid the excessive taxation to which the Association would have been subjected in Macao, the headquarters were established in Calcutta, with a firm called Russell & Co. as general managers. In course of time this firm went into liquidation and the nucleus of the fund which is the subject of the recent sensation in Portuguese circles, came from a distribution of the assets of this firm. The Association was a creditor of Russell & Co., but the money was not claimed then and it has consequently been accumulating by compound interest over the past century. The original shareholders, of course, died long ago, and their descendants, who are entitled to the money, do not even hold the scrip, or any documentary proof, which has been lost or destroyed. So they would have to prove their title by birth certificates, etc.

In one way or another descendants of the original shareholders have probably spent in the aggregate a considerable sum of money in establishing their title, but only to learn that the total sum which remains for distribution has not been worth all the effort. I am told that the actual amount held at Calcutta is £42,000 rupees, and that there were about 80 shares in the association originally. How many people are interested to-day in those shares? I cannot be definitely known, but considering that the families now interested are in many cases three generations removed from the original shareholders, the number of persons who can lay claim to a share in those £42,000 rupees must be legion—and the final dividend would probably be scarcely worth the effort and the expense required to get it.

The *Japan Chronicle* commenting on the report of the conversation at a luncheon at Government House (Hongkong) on the subject of "child slavery," as related by Colonel John Ward in the House of Commons, remarks: "Hongkong certainly sometimes appears to be unaware of the Chinese Republic's existence, much less of the existence of its laws, but it is impossible to believe that the British Government has bound itself to observe ancient Chinese customs in perpetuity even when they have been dropped in China." The mistake the *Chronicle* makes is in assuming that when a mandate is issued at Peking declaring some old established practice to be illegal, it becomes "dropped" throughout the country. I would like to know whether there is a single city in China in which that reported Edict of the Republican Government has had any effect whatever on this ancient practice in China. That city would take some finding. I fancy one never hears of this law, or order, being invoked in China. It is probably generally forgotten. The many other excellent laws and edicts in China.

RODNEY RANDOLPH.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY. CHINESE YOUTHS CONVICTED.

Three Chinese youths stood charged, yesterday, at the Magistracy, with having committed burglary at No. 397, Queen's Road West in the small hours of the morning of August 28th and with having stolen clothing and money to the value of \$45.50. Inspector Willis said that the defendants, with a fourth youth who was not in court, broke the lock of the door of the house, and entering it, ransacked the place, taking away clothing and money. As the result of enquiries made, the three defendants were arrested on Tuesday. The clothing was recovered from various pawnshops. The first defendant was responsible for the pawning of the clothing.

Asked if they had anything to say, all the defendants replied in the negative.

The Magistrate enquired their ages and the defendants gave them as 19, 23 and 17, respectively.

In reply to the Magistrate, the Inspector said that there was no previous conviction against any of them.

ANOTHER PURCHASED SERVANT GIRL'S CASE.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST MISTRESS.

ALLEGATIONS BY A CHILD EIGHT YEARS OLD.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, evidence was taken in the case in which a Chinese woman living on the first floor of No. 3, Fook Sai Lane, West Point, is charged with assaulting a 8-year-old servant girl with a cane.

Mr. T. Rowan defended. The girl, in reply to the Magistrate (Mr. Hutchins), said that on the afternoon of August 28th, she was tied up to a bed-post in the rear cubicle of the flat in such a manner that she was very uncomfortable and could not swallow any food.

The Magistrate: Were you tied up? Because the defendant objected to my talking about the verandah.

What were you tied with? A piece of cord about the thickness of my thumb. How were you tied? Round the neck, under the arms, and then round the body. I was left in this uncomfortable position for a long time. When my mother came to see me, the defendant did not have time to untie me, so she cut the rope with a knife. In doing so, she slightly cut my cheek.

The Magistrate: Were you beaten? Yes, before I was tied up. The defendant beat me first with the thin cane produced, and then with a thicker one. She beat me for quite a long time. I cried. She had never beaten me before.

By Inspector Willis: I did not hear the defendant say anything about roasting me.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Rowan.

You first went to the defendant's house on August 23rd? Yes.

Your parents told you to the defendant for \$70? Yes.

On the following day you ran away and went back to your parents? Yes, but they took me back to the defendant's house, and she (the defendant) beat me.

Two days later you again ran away? Yes, mother again took me back.

When your mother took you back to the defendant, what did she tell her to do to you? Nothing.

In the defendant's house, your father took a thick stick and beat you? No.

Then your mother did? No, they were both too fond of me to do that.

Your father asked the defendant for a piece of rope to tie you up with? No.

Then who tied you? A woman named Yes Khe. She tied me in the manner I have described.

The Magistrate: Who first tied you up? A woman whose name I did not know.

Mr. Rowan: After your parents had taken you back to the defendant's house for the second time, when they were about to leave, you held on to your father's leg and said you wanted to go home with him, and your mother gave you a slap? No.

Do you remember going to the hospital in the company of a Chinese detective? Yes.

Did not the detective on the way teach you to say that it was the defendant and not your mother who had beaten you? No.

After your father tied you up, did you not warn your mistress that if she did not unfasten you, you would tell people that she had done it? No, my parents did not tie me.

Did your parents see you being tied? Yes.

Did you ask your father to untie you? My mother prevented him from doing so, and the defendant cut the rope.

Did your mother not say to the defendant? As she is so fond of running away, tie her up? Yes.

One morning, about 3 a.m., you got out of bed and escaped from the house? Yes.

You were discovered in your mother's house and brought back? Yes.

Again you escaped sometime between 4 and 5 a.m.? Yes, mother brought me back, and I was beaten and tied.

When you told your father you wanted to go home, the defendant said to him, "You give me back my \$70 and take your daughter away, I cannot keep her here." Yes.

And your father said that he had already spent the money, and the defendant must keep you? Yes.

Then your father asked for a piece of rope and tied himself up? No.

Then what happened? After my parents had gone, I was tied up.

Did you go to your mother's house to look for her? Yes, I went to my mother's house, but she was not there. I went to my father's house, but he was not there. I went to my grandparents' house, but they were not there. I went to my aunt's house, but she was not there. I went to my uncle's house, but he was not there. I went to my cousin's house, but he was not there. I went to my friend's house, but he was not there. I went to my neighbor's house, but he was not there. I went to my teacher's house, but he was not there. I went to my school, but I was not there. I went to my church, but I was not there. I went to my synagogue, but I was not there. I went to my mosque, but I was not there. I went to my temple, but I was not there. I went to my library, but I was not there. I went to my office, but I was not there. I went to my factory, but I was not there. I went to my shop, but I was not there. I went to my house, but I was not there. I went to my garden, but I was not there. 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